

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, Oct. 25.—Silver, 48 7/8c; lead, \$4.75; spelter, not quoted; copper, steady, electrolytic, \$18.00.

The Ogden Standard.

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WEATHER—Utah: Fair tonight and Tuesday, probably freezing in North Portion; Slightly Warmer Tuesday.

French Troops Rout Three Divisions of Bulgarians in Southeastern Serbia

AUSTRO-GERMANS ARE HELD UP ON SAVE AND DANUBE RIVERS

Bulgarians Are Stopped at Timok—Teutons Cross the Drina With Three Battalions and Strong Groups Are Massing—Attacks on Southern Moravia Repulsed by Serbs—French Gain Important Victory in Champagne District—German Losses Serious—Russians Check Enemy in Riga District—General Offense by Allies Imminent.

London, Oct. 25, 3 p. m.—French troops routed three divisions of Bulgarians on Saturday on the front of Gradek-Volandovo-Rabrovo, in southeastern Serbia, according to a dispatch filed at Saloniki, October 24, to the Havas News Agency. The Bulgarian forces, the dispatch adds, were decimated.

Paris, Oct. 25, 10:15 a. m.—A dispatch filed yesterday at Athens by the correspondent of the Havas News Agency, says the Austro-German offensive in Serbia has been brought to a standstill on the whole northern front, according to advices received at Athens from Nish. At Pozarevac the Serbs retired a few miles to stronger positions. All Bulgarian attacks on the Timok and Pirot fronts are said to have been repulsed so effectively that the invaders are compelled to fill in gaps in their ranks and reform their units. The dispatch adds that on this part of the northern front, which the Serbs considered invulnerable, the operations of the Bulgarians have been suspended. The Bulgarians are now making their principal efforts in Serbian Macedonia, where their impetus is said to have been checked by the combined movements of the French and Serbians.

Paris, Oct. 25, 2:35 p. m.—An important success by the French troops in the Champagne district is announced by the French war office this afternoon.

In spite of a fierce resistance, French troops, following a preparatory artillery fire, occupied an important position known as La Courtiere. The losses of the Germans are described as serious and the French took 200 prisoners.

The text of the communication follows: "In the Champagne district yesterday our troops won an important success. The enemy occupied in front of their second position, a salient very strongly organized which had resisted all our previous attacks. In its southwestern part, on the northern slopes of Hill No. 196, at a point two kilometers to the north of Mesnil les Huris, this salient included a very important position called 'La Courtiere' which we have captured after heavy fighting.

"La Courtiere extended for a distance of 1,200 yards with an average depth of 250 yards, and including three or four lines of trenches connected up with underground tunnels and the customary communicating trenches, all of which were organized for defense.

French Soldiers Successful. "In spite of the thoroughness of the German defensive works and the ferocity shown by the German soldiers, our men were successful after a vigorous preparatory artillery fire and as a result of violent fighting in taking complete possession of this position at the end of the day. The losses of the enemy were serious and they left in our hands 200 prisoners belonging to three different regiments.

"There has been no other action of importance on the remainder of the front."

French Threaten Strumitsa. Saloniki, Oct. 25, via Paris, Oct. 25, 3:45 p. m.—French troops operating against the Bulgarians are following up their victory of last Friday and are now threatening Strumitsa, Bulgaria, to which place the Bulgarians retired in disorder. The French are now holding a line running from Barakli to Rabrovo.

The Bulgarians suffered heavily in the recent engagement from the fire of the French three-inch guns.

Bulgarians Decimated by French. Paris, Oct. 25, 2:50 p. m.—Bulgarian troops engaged with the French on Friday were subjected to a devastating fire by the French artillery and suffered heavy losses, according to a Havas dispatch from Saloniki under Sunday's date.

The losses of the French, the dispatch states, amount to about ten killed and a score wounded.

Money Made of Zinc. Luxembourg, Oct. 25, via Berlin and London, 10:45 a. m.—The Luxembourg authorities have decided to follow the German and Belgian examples and have ordered coinage of 200,000 francs in five and ten centime pieces of zinc.

Lieutenant Dreyfus Killed. Paris, Oct. 25, 5:45 a. m.—Sub-Lieutenant Emile Dreyfus, nephew of Alfred Dreyfus, has been killed in action with his regiment, the Thirty-second artillery. Although only 24 years old, Lieutenant Dreyfus had

VIENNA REPORTS DESPERATE FIGHT

Italians Unable to Penetrate Austrian Positions—Troops Holding Firmly.

VIOLENT BATTLE RAGES

Austro-Germans and Bulgarians in Serbia—Enemy Driven From Heights.

Vienna, Oct. 25, via London, 4:25 a. m.—The official statement, issued Sunday night by the Austrian war office, tells of desperate efforts by the Italians to penetrate the Austrian front.

The statement says: "In the Isonzo district the enemy were unable to penetrate any part of our positions. Before the bridgehead of Gorizia several attempts to attack Monte Sabotino broke down. After strong artillery preparation considerable Italian forces attacked this dominating position and Osilava yesterday. Our troops firmly held all positions.

Furious Battle Raging. "On the border of the plateau of Doberdo, in the sector between Mainizza and Monte Deisebusi the battle is raging with undiminished violence. "Conditions have been more quiet in the southern sector. Repeated fresh attacks by the enemy failed completely. The Italians have obtained a foothold temporarily in only a few of our outmost trenches. South of San Martino our infantry recaptured positions in hand to hand fighting.

"In the Serbian theatre the army of General von Koyevs forced back the Serbians across the heights north of Arandjelovac. Serbian rear guards were repulsed at Slatina.

"German forces, pushing forward on both sides of the Morava, captured the heights south of Balanka and north of Petrovac. Troops which crossed the river at Orsava (near the Rumanian border), drove out the enemy from the mountainous country west of Kislovo.

RUSS SUCCESSES ARE CONTINUING

Petrograd, Oct. 25, via London, 2:55 p. m.—Successes for the Russians are continuing along the entire front south of Dvinsk, while the energetic efforts being made by the Germans in the vicinity of Riga have not succeeded in shaking the positions of the Russians.

The military authorities here regard the situation around Riga as satisfactory and declare that the capture of Iloukset by the Germans has not altered conditions at Dvinsk, the position of which city remains strong in spite of a renewal of the battle with furious energy in the immediate vicinity to the north and south.

"One of our columns made a counter attack on the right bank of the Alouka in the direction of Aloud Dva on October 23. We took two mountain cannons, two machine guns and two field kitchens. We also made successfully another counter attack at the village of Iatchatza and captured horses and machine guns.

"Fighting continued with desperation on the northern front on October 22, but without change of position. "On the eastern (Bulgarian) front the situation is unchanged although fighting continues. Engagements occurred in new regions, Krivola, Velese and Skotile."

BRITISH SINK GERMAN CRUISER

Two Shots From Submarine Sends the Prinz Adalbert to Bottom—Only Few of Crew Saved.

Berlin, Oct. 25, via London, 6:35 a. m.—Only a small part of the crew of the German cruiser Prinz Adalbert, sunk by a British submarine in the Baltic, was rescued. This was made known in the following official statement today:

"A telegram from the naval general staff dated October 23, states that the cruiser Prinz Adalbert was sunk by two shots from an enemy submarine off Libau. Unfortunately only a small portion of the crew could be rescued."

The complement of the Prinz Adalbert was 557 men. An official announcement from Petrograd yesterday stated that she had been sunk. It was said the cruiser formed part of a squadron which probably had been charged with a special mission.

GERMAN BOMB MAKERS CONFESS

Lieutenant Sent to America by German Secret Service to Blow Up Steamer.

HELD WITHOUT BAIL

Three Men Held in New Jersey—Officer Makes Complete Confession of Operations in America.

New York, Oct. 25.—Two men suspected by the police and federal secret service men of having been engaged in a conspiracy to blow up war munition factories in this country and to destroy vessels carrying war supplies to Europe were to be arraigned in Weehawken, N. J., today.

Charges of having explosives in their possession were preferred against them by detectives. Meanwhile, the authorities continued an investigation to discover whether they had obtained the key to numerous explosions on steamships, fires on piers and so-called accidents in various war munition plants.

SERBIANS TURN ON INVADERS

Paris, Oct. 25, 9:55 a. m.—The Serbians in some sectors have turned on the invaders with considerable success, they report, and captured several guns.

A detailed statement filed on Sunday at Nish by the Havas correspondent follows: "One of our columns made a counter attack on the right bank of the Alouka in the direction of Aloud Dva on October 23. We took two mountain cannons, two machine guns and two field kitchens. We also made successfully another counter attack at the village of Iatchatza and captured horses and machine guns.

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ITALIAN STEAMSHIP SUNK

Paris, Oct. 25, 10:45 a. m.—Dispatches from Saloniki say that the Italian steamer reported on Saturday sunk by a submarine is the Scilla. It is believed that the submarine was a German flying the Austrian colors.

The Scilla is a small steamship of 1220 tons gross, owned by the National Society of Marine Service of Palermo.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR DEAD

Constantinople, Oct. 25, via London, 4 p. m.—Baron von Waghom, German ambassador to Turkey, died today.

REVIEW OF WAR SITUATION

London, Oct. 25, 12:30 p. m.—Each succeeding telegram from the Balkans tells of the increasing gravity of Serbia's position. To the north the Bulgarian and Austro-German forces are within thirty-five miles of joining hands. To the south, half of Serbian Macedonia is in possession of the Bulgarians. If the report of their capture of Uskup is correct. This would mean that the invaders have in their hands nearly all the means of communication.

The only favorable news from the standpoint of the entente allies is found in the optimistic reports concerning the Franco-Serbian offensive near Krivola, where the Bulgarians are said to be giving way before a vigorous flank attack.

If the British forces have left Saloniki, no news of their movements has been disclosed. Reports from various sources say that entente powers have revised their original plans and now purpose to land a tremendous contingent at Saloniki. This would serve the double purpose of meeting the demands of Greece and of giving effective assistance to Serbia.

CROWN PRINCE AT SALONIKI

Athens reports that the Greek crown prince has come to Saloniki, where he will view the in-pouring stream of French and British fighting men. It is thought here that the strength of the forces ultimately landed may decide whether Greece will throw her lot with the allies.

Although the Serbians have not admitted the loss of Uskup, the English press accepts it as a fact, as it does the announcement that the Germans have crossed the Danube at Orsava. This means that, with the Bulgarians holding Prabovo, union of their forces with the Austrians and Germans in this quarter is not far off. Unless the Serbians, or their allies, can strike a sudden blow, the first link in the chain from Berlin to Constantinople will be formed.

VIOLENT FIGHTING ON RIGA-DVINSK FRONT

Fighting on the Riga-Dvinsk front has broken out with renewed intensity. Though the Germans apparently have been losing heavily, they have captured the village of Repe, southeast of Riga, and have taken Illukset, northwest of Dvinsk. The tone of dispatches from Petrograd, however, is hopeful and while it is seen that Riga may fall, the belief is expressed that there will be no recurrence of the familiar dashing Teuton advance. The general view is that the Germans are planning a final spurt before settling down in winter quarters.

French troops are working up the railroad line from Saloniki and beating off Bulgarian forces in southern Serbia. They have secured possession of the line as far as Negotin, about 50 miles southeast of Uskup. It is stated in a dispatch from Gradek, Serbia, under Saturday's date.

It is denied in the Gradek dispatch that the line has been cut at Velese, the Bulgarian attack on that place having been defeated.

Further north, according to the latest claims by the invaders of Serbian territory, Uskup is in Bulgarian hands, together with a long section of the railroad to the north. For the Austro-German forces heading southward steady advances are claimed.

TO PURCHASE LONGFELLOW HOME

Washington, Oct. 25.—President Wilson today consented to become a patron of the movement to purchase the birthplace of the poet Henry W. Longfellow, at Portland, Me. He already is honorary president of the International Longfellow club.

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CONNECTED WITH GERMAN OFFICE

The police asserted that Robert Fay, one of the prisoners, admitted he came here to work out a plan to stop the shipment of war munitions to the allies. Documents found in his room in Weehawken were said to show that he was connected with the German foreign office.

The other prisoner was Walter Scholz who said he was Fay's brother-in-law.

EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS FOUND

At a garage in Weehawken the police found a high powered automobile held in Fay's name, and at a boat house on the Hudson river a swift motor boat which he was said to own. In the boat house they also found four wooden boxes, each containing 120 pounds of chlorate of potash, one of the ingredients used in the manufacture of so-called sugar bombs in which water percolating into the receptacle melts the sugar, releasing springs and causing an explosion.

New York, Oct. 25.—Robert Fay, a lieutenant of the Sixteenth Saxony infantry, admitted today that he came here last April through an arrangement with the German secret service for the purpose of blowing up or delaying steamers sailing from this country with arms and ammunition for the allies.

Fay declared, however, that while he had been here he had acted independently of the German embassy or other German agents here. He added that he had told Captain von Papen, military attaché, and Captain K. Boyed, naval attaché of the German embassy, of his plans, but said that both men told him not to interfere with steamers sailing from American ports or American ammunition plants.

FAY AND BROTHER-IN-LAW ARRESTED

Fay and his brother-in-law, Walter L. Scholz, were arraigned at Weehawken earlier in the day on charges of conspiracy and were held without

bail for an examination tomorrow. Fay and Scholz were arrested by New York and New Jersey detectives near Grantwood, N. J., late yesterday while the two men were experimenting with explosives.

Paul Daeché of Jersey City, who was arrested at his home early today, also was arraigned with Fay and Scholz. He was charged with conspiracy and held without bail. Detectives said, however, that Daeché had given them much valuable information and they expected him to be an important witness.

LIEUTENANT MAKES COMPLETE CONFESSION

Fay said that while serving in the field with the German army he invented a device for blowing up ships. Police announced that Fay had made a complete confession of his activities and later the prisoner gave out a statement to the newspapers.

In that he said: "My only object when I came to this country was to interfere with the enormous shipments of artillery ammunition to the allies. Knowing that any ordinary damage that may be done to a factory may be repaired within a few hours, I decided it was useless to bother with ammunition plants. Intimations that I have been connected with various explosions in such plants in the United States is wrong.

HOLDS AMERICAN DIPLOMA

"I hold the diploma of an efficiency engineer from an American correspondence school and am interested in a plant that is manufacturing small machinery.

"I was serving with my regiment in the Champagne district and saw the terrible havoc and loss caused by the French artillery fire.

"During my spare time I had invented a device to explode mines by doing away with electrical wiring. In this way I was able to overcome the effect of dampness or water on the wires. I applied to the colonel of my regiment and he decided to give me a chance. He put me in touch with the secret service office and one of the agents arranged for my passage to the United States. I came here on the steamship Rotterdam, arriving, I believe, on April 23rd last. I had no trouble in getting into this country."

CONDUCTED MANY EXPERIMENTS

Fay said he and Scholz had conducted a large number of experiments with his mine device along the Hudson river, but declared that Daeché was in no way implicated. The man said that although Fay did not appear to be a German name, Robert Fay was his correct name, and that he was listed under that name in his regiment. Fay said he was well supplied with money when he arrived here and therefore was able to act on his own responsibility.

"When the German secret service arranged for my trip to the United States they left the advisability of using my device to the judgment of German military and naval authorities in this country," Fay said. "Both Captain von Papen and Captain Boyed strongly refused to make any use of my device in this country, but said that its use in Canada would depend upon developments."

Lieutenant Fay explained how he intended to attach mines to the sterns of vessels carrying ammunition sailing from New York. By peculiarly arranging the device, he calculated, the mine would be exploded when the steamer was about half a day out.

Fay declined to say whether he had attempted to attach mines to any ships in this harbor but declared he had not attached loaded mines to any vessels. He said he had been ready since early in July to carry out his mine planting campaign and waited here, hoping the German military and naval attaches would change their minds about accepting his offer.

The prisoner said that the German authorities figure it requires about twenty shells to kill one soldier. Fay said he understood the average steamer leaving New York with ammunition carried enough shells of all kinds to kill 20,000 soldiers.

Fay said he realized that his plans were contrary to the United States laws and also that he would probably have been safer on the firing line in Europe than doing the work he planned here.

TWELVE LIVES LOST IN FIRE

Burn to Death When Union Paper Box Factory Is Destroyed.

MANY ARE INJURED

Stairways and Fire Escapes Cut Off by Fierce Flames—Employees Jump From Windows.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 25.—Eleven girls and one man are known to have lost their lives and a number of other employees of the Union Paper Box company are missing as the result of a fire which this afternoon destroyed the company's factory on the north side. Some of the bodies recovered were so badly burned as to make identification difficult.

The fire started in the feed store of James Brown and company on the first floor of the three story building in which the box factory was located, and burned so fiercely that escape by means of the stairways and fire escapes was cut off. A number of girls were caught as they jumped from the building, but many of them were injured. Firemen still searching the ruins feared that more bodies would be discovered, as not all of the twenty-six girls and six men employed in the factory have been accounted for.

BANDITS KILL PRIVATE MOORE

Border Patrol Spends Night Beating Brush Around Brownsville in Effort to Capture Mexicans.

Brownsville, Texas, Oct. 25.—Bandits who attacked an entrenched United States infantry camp within six miles of Brownsville early yesterday evening, escaped capture by more than a thousand troops, rangers and deputies who started in pursuit of them half an hour after the fight.

Daylight revealed that there were possibly thirty or forty men in two attacking parties which attempted to ambush the soldiers.

Brownsville, Texas, Oct. 25.—Virtually the entire strength of the United States border patrol in this district spent last night beating the brush around Brownsville in an effort to capture Mexican bandits who attacked a detachment of the Fourth United States infantry north of Brownsville, where a train was wrecked and three Americans killed a week ago today.

In the fighting last night, Private Herman E. Moore of French Lick Springs, Ind., was fatally wounded. So far as known, none of the Mexicans were hit.

The scene of the fighting and tactics employed by the Mexicans led army officers today to assert that the Mexicans engaged probably were members of the band guilty of the train wrecking.

BOTH SIDES OPEN FIRE

Sergeant Arthur Estridge of the Fourth infantry reported to Fort Brown that five Mexicans were seen crossing the railroad tracks near where the infantry was stationed. A moment later both sides opened fire. Then the real strength of the Mexicans appeared, probably sixteen of them engaging in the fighting. Surprised in their maneuvers, the Mexicans fought for about five minutes and then made off just in time to escape two companies of infantry and two troops of cavalry rushed from Fort Brown in commandeered automobiles.

Every river station was warned and the soldiers began a systematic hunt for the outlaws.

U. S. FORCES IN CONTROL OF HAITI

People of Island No Longer Resist Authority—Found Out American Bullets Would Kill.

New York, Oct. 25.—Resistance to American authority in Haiti has entirely disappeared, according to F. C. Voight, until recently a member of the crew of the battleship Connecticut, and C. H. Knight, a private in the marine corps, who arrived today on the steamship Orange, Nassau from South America and West Indies ports.

"American forces were in complete control of the island when we left," said Voight.

"When the forces were first landed, we found the natives had been told by their leaders that bullets from American rifles would not hurt them, that they were simply bluffs. That accounted, I believe, for the early stand made against us. As soon as the news that Americans bullets would kill spread about resistance fell off amazingly."

NEGRO APPOINTED MINISTER

Washington, Oct. 25.—James L. Curtis of New York, a negro, was today appointed minister and consul general to Liberia. He succeeds George W. Buckner of Evansville, Ind., who resigned.

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New Jersey Voted Against Woman Suffrage Last Week.